



# MUSICAL VISITOR.

PLEASE CIRCULATE.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

PUBLISHED BY AN ASSOCIATION  
OF GENTLEMEN.

The Singers went before, and the players  
on instruments followed after .Ps. lxxviii: 25.

A SEMI-MONTHLY PERIODICAL.  
\$1, PER YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

BOSTON, APRIL 9, 1842.

## MUSICAL VISITOR

The Boston Musical Visitor is issued by an association of responsible gentlemen, semi-monthly, in the royal octavo form, of eight closely-printed pages. It is devoted to vocal and instrumental music, and, for its high, moral, and religious character, has been recommended by many of the best periodicals, of every sect and party; and by men of eminence in different states, for its complete adaptation to the growing state of music in this country. Musical information, local and foreign, literary, scientific, theoretical, and practical, for choirs, instruments, societies, and schools, with a variety of original music, is furnished through the columns of this work, principally by a number of individuals of distinguished reputation.

**TERMS.** To single subscribers, \$1 per annum. Fifty cents per annum to schools, choirs, musical societies, and all literary institutions, for a number not less than ten, sent to one address.

Ministers receive two copies for \$1.

All business, relating to the Musical Visitor, is done at the office of publication, No. 8, Court Square, opposite the side door of the New Court House, over the Contractor's office, Boston.

All current money, in any state (Eastern preferred,) will be received in payment, which must be in advance.

All contributions, subscriptions, letters and moneys, from agents and others must be sent to H. W. DAY, Boston, Mass., post paid. Unpaid letters remain in the office. In the first volume there were published more than one hundred pieces of original music, with various cuts and engravings, illustrating interesting scientific topics. The work has been favorably noticed by more than one hundred periodicals; by many, in terms of high approbation. In choirs and schools, the music is sung, and the matter read, with much interest and profit. Hundreds of communications pronounce it "just the thing."

Postmasters are authorized to send names, and the advance pay, free from expense.

All orders, directed as above, to H. W. Day, will receive prompt attention.

A discount of twenty per cent. is made to local agents, when desired.

At the end of the year, subscribers at half price, in numbers of ten or more can have the work continued, by annually handing 50 cents each to one of the number, requesting him to forward the whole amount as above directed.

ter about the house, and have to be gathered again at every hymn.)

### If Unwell.

1. If a member is unwell, let him retire. This would be far better than for him to retain his seat, and sit while the choir is singing; thus attracting the attention of the audience.

2. Do not retire from the choir, because you have a cold, the example is bad. Some may surmise a different reason from the real one.

### After Service.

When the services of the sanctuary are over, retire from the choir with a decorum becoming the occasion and the house, nor hurry out as though you were released from confinement. But rather as though you were loth to leave the holy place.

Now seems to be the proper time to salute and congratulate each other. It is far better to omit every thing of the kind until after the services are all over. In some choirs the plan is adopted of saying nothing to each other, until the service is past, and it is always found that the effect is good. There is a great temptation to singers, to chat awhile when they first come together, perhaps greater than to any other part of the congregation, being from different families, and perhaps not having seen each other during the week, it seems almost impolite to pass without speaking. But it had better be avoided. If this be the custom, no one can think strange. In families, this temptation cannot exist. Being together during the week, they have nothing to talk about when they come into church, or which they cannot omit until after they have returned. But what if all the families of a congregation should, as soon as they are seated, commence a buzzing and talking. Any one can see how utterly inconsistent with the place and occasion it would be. Nor should the choir be less careful upon this point.

### Leaving the Choir.

Do not let a change in outward circumstances, furnish an excuse for leaving the choir.

## VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC.

### RULES AND REGULATIONS OF THE CHOIR, CONTINUED.

#### At the close of a Hymn.

Do not close the book from which you are singing, (Psalm or Hymn book) until the music has entirely ceased, and the last sound from the organ, has died away. Keep the posture of the body and every muscle, and even the eyes, the same to the last.

#### During Service.

1. Do not look over music books, or talk and whisper to any one during divine service.

2. Do not allow yourself to go to sleep in church. To prevent this, eat sparingly during the intermission, especially in the warm season of the year.

#### After Singing.

1. Shut up the books after using them, without noise, and put them in their places.

2. Do not leave your places after the singing is over. (It is an exceedingly bad practice, for singers to scat-



A very silly notion prevails to some extent, that when a lady or gentleman gets married, they must leave the choir. Such a notion should not be tolerated. It is an enormity in the fashion, at variance with common sense and opposed to the good rule, that we should go on to perfection. It is about that time of life that the voice becomes established and firm, and it is certainly foolish, if not wrong for a man as soon as he becomes useful, to leave his station.

"**REVIVAL HYMNS** principally selected by the Rev. R. H. Neale, set to Music by H. W. Day." One edition of this little book was sold in a few days, and such has been the approbation with which it has been received, that the publisher has been induced to add 24 pages to its former size. It now contains, it is believed, the most choice selection of Hymns and Revival Tunes which have ever been published at so small a price.—All those tunes which have been published on sheets, among which are—"Invitation," "The Young Convert," "Satan's Kingdom is tumbling down," "Delight," "Will you go," &c. have been added. It now contains about fifty tunes and nearly twice the number of Hymns, and is sold for the small price of 12 1-2 cts. single, or \$10 per hundred. Cash orders will be answered by Hartley Wood, No. 8, Court Square, Boston.

#### WE WANT TO ENGAGE

Two Teachers of Music, of unexceptionable moral character, if truly pious, all the better, for each of the New England States, to undertake a partially traveling business, which will yield them from \$30 to \$60 per month. We shall be ready for them to commence by the middle of May next, and shall want them to continue five or six months. In the meantime, they can secure good situations for teaching next winter.—We shall be glad to correspond with any who may feel so inclined, and explain more fully the particulars. *Letters must be post paid.*

#### Advancement of the good cause of Music.

It gives us pleasure to record from time to time, the progress of musical instruction in our public schools. Among many other important places, besides a large number of lesser ones, where it has been introduced, we would name New York, Troy, Portland, Lowell, Salem, and Providence, as well as Boston.\* It has also been introduced into several colleges where the study and practice of the higher departments of the art are required. In many Theological Institutions it has also become a branch of study. This we deem highly important. In our view, no young man should be allowed to graduate for the ministry, except under peculiar circumstances, without having cultivated a taste for, and prepared himself to participate in the praises of the Most High.

\*To facilitate the study of music in common schools, we would recommend the "Musical Exercises," prepared by Mr. Mason, and the Boston School Song Book, which are used in the Boston schools.

*Interesting Astronomical Facts.*—The quantity of solar light received at the planet Uranus is 360 times less than that of the earth.

Had a steam carriage set out from our Earth at its creation, moving at the rate of 20 miles per hour, it would still require 307 years to reach the orbit of Uranus. Were the Sun's centre placed over the Earth, it would entirely fill the Moon's orbit and extend 200,000 miles beyond it, in every direction. The Sun is 545 times larger than all the planetary bodies belonging to the solar system, taken together.

To an inhabitant upon the Moon the Earth appears 13 times larger than the Moon does to us.

## SACRED MUSIC.

### ADDRESS TO TEACHERS OF MUSIC AND CHORISTERS ON THE SUBJECT OF BEING PIOUS

Dear friends, it is not because we have not oftentimes thought of you, that we have not before tried to call your attention to the importance of being truly pious in heart before God. We have thought much of the importance of teachers of music being pious men. But have not so fully before felt it a duty to invite your special attention to the subject, as at the present time. And now, a desire to do good to souls, must be our excuse for presenting the subject. Such a desire we hope will induce those of our readers who are engaged in teaching sacred music to read with a desire to get good, if good is to be found.

Can you, dear friends, say from the heart, that you know that your Redeemer liveth, and because he lives, you shall live also? Do you know that you have passed from death unto life, because you love the brethren? Have you, as lost and perishing sinners, fled to Christ, and found peace in believing, and joy in the Holy Ghost? Do you constantly feel, that in having charge of the young, and commanding a powerful influence, that you are solemnly accountable to God, and must hereafter give an account of your stewardship? Are you the humble followers of Jesus, are you his disciples indeed? If you cannot in the secret silence of your own minds, say yes, just think a moment whether you are prepared for the business in which you are engaged. That you may be able to teach the rudiments of music, no one will question.—But are you prepared to teach sacred music? Be assured, friends, the bible teaches, that you are either the friends or enemies of God. And if by the testimony of your own consciences, you must be reckoned in the latter class, how can you teach persons to sing the spiritual praises of Him whose service you despise? And if you attempt it, is it not a species of mockery, offensive to God? You make use of words the most solemn and spiritual, and handle divine things thoughtlessly, sometimes irreverently. At best you always do it so as to fail to please God. Because he is pleased with no offering or service where the heart of faith and prayer is not found. Is it at all proper for you to attempt to teach what you know nothing about—the spiritual praises of God? With any other kind of praise, we know he is not pleased. Dear friends, in our judgment you are entirely unprepared.

But look again to the influence you are exerting over those who look to you for example, and whose spiritual interests will be much affected by what you say and what you do. Does not God hold you responsible to him for this influence, that it shall be exerted with your utmost strength to win the hearts of your scholars to Christ? Are you not under the most solemn obligations to them? However little or much they may think of it, is it not sacredly due to them from you, to cast the whole weight of this influence for the salvation of their souls? A child does not realize the obligations and responsibilities of a parent, guardian and friend; but do they not exist?

Teachers of music hold an uncommon power in their hands. In common with other teachers, they exert a great influence. In addition to this, the peculiar and almost supernatural power of music, puts into their hands a fearful amount of influence and responsibility. Would it not be presumption for one altogether unskilled in a sea-faring life, to attempt to navigate a ship freighted with human beings, on a tempestuous sea, where hidden reefs lie partly concealed beneath the foaming waves? This is the figure. What



is the reality? And yet, friends, this you are trying to do. You have, it is true, a chart and compass, but know nothing of their use. And as to the danger of shipwreck, you are quite as insensible as the priceless cargo intrusted to your care. Nay, more. While a storm gathers and blackens the distant waters, and lashes the deep into fury as it nears your bark, you lie at your ease, without the least preparation to out-ride the gale, or warn your passengers of their imminent peril. Is this doing justice to them, or being honest with your own souls? A faithful monitor tells you "Nay."

But, you will ask, would you quit the business and engage in some other less responsible calling? This brings us to the point in view, viz: the importance of your being men who fear God and work righteousness. If the view we have taken of your present condition and responsibilities is correct, we certainly cannot advise you to continue in the business as you are. But if pious in heart, and sincerely the followers of Christ, we should advise you to go on and do good. The question now naturally requires to be divided as follows. Shall you become pious, go on, do much good and honor God; or shall you, unprepared, continue this perilous voyage and meet the consequences of an unfaithful steward; or like Jonah flee to Tarshish, when you might have first done your duty to the Saviour in giving him your own heart, and then much good to your scholars. We have laid aside those reasons for piety which exist in every individual case, and have considered only those which grow out of the relations which you sustain. Put them all together, and then, friends, how can you rest a moment without seeking the Saviour. Come then, to him now. Religion has a thousand charms, and an eternity of joy in store. Get religion first, and that you can do in a day, if you will humble yourselves at the foot of the cross. Then carry your fear of God into your schools. Your pupils will esteem you the more highly, and may have reason to thank God, in the world of light, for your influence in leading them also to Christ.

To pious teachers of music, we say, carry your religion with you into your schools. Open or close them with prayer, and labor in teaching to make a religious impression on their minds. Do not let it be said of you as we have heard it said of some other teachers—"Well, I did not know that he was a professor of religion, I never saw any appearance of that kind!" Let your scholars see religion in your eye—in your actions, when you smile and when you look sober, when you give out your tunes and when you read the words. If the name of God is dear to your hearts, let your scholars see it. Honor your Master, Christ, and be not ashamed of his cause. In short, really love and pray for the souls of your scholars, and quench not the spirit. Honor God, and he will honor you. Your pupils will esteem you the more, though they may appear otherwise.

EXPERIENCE.

#### Communications.

To the Editor of the Musical Visitor:—

DEAR SIR, A paper signed by

Messrs. E. B. Dearborn,

M. S. Parker,

A. J. Locke,

Otis Clapp,

J. Richardson,

} Committee,

And styled "*An Exposition of the causes which led to the Dissolution of the late National Musical Convention,*"

&c. has reached me, in reference to which, allow me to say, that so far as it is intended to charge me with any design of dissolving the said convention previous to the hour it took place, or knowledge of any such design or desire on the part of Mr. Mason, it is in every word and sentence absolutely false—a base misrepresentation, and one of the committee knew it when he gave it his signature. Previous to my reading the report in question, I had no knowledge of the promise of the Handel and Haydn Society, to give, in connection with their Teacher's Class, two public Oratorios. How then could I have understood any such design as they have so positively, nay, audaciously attributed to me, in presenting the question as one of the standing committee, the discussion of which led to the dissolution of the convention?

Again, they say "another cause of trouble, which came from the same quarter as the foregoing, was a motion introduced by Mr. G. W. Lucas, for the appointment of a committee to revise the constitution," &c. Now connect this remark with the scandalous insinuation, that even our Rev. Chairman "showed himself zealous for the convenience of Mr. Mason," charging him with a base design, and compare them both with the fact, that at the time I made the motion in question, I knew not the feelings of a single individual either in or out of the convention, in reference to the importance of such a motion or committee, and the public, if not the committee, may understand with how much truth they have attempted to implicate not only myself, but the Chairman of the convention in a league with Mr. Mason to overthrow an institution, in the establishment of which, we had so recently given our support.

These, Sir, are the only points in their pretended "Exposition," &c. which concern me, but they are sufficient to determine its moral character, for if these are false what confidence can we place in its general veracity? They speak of "Testimony" in favor of the truth of their assertions, but they have no such evidence nor circumstances to sustain them in such charges, and, therefore, I again say, that if these are false, no confidence can be placed in the general integrity of the Report. Nor do I believe that our musical friends generally, and especially, "*the young gentlemen from the country,*" as the committee have been pleased to style them, (members of our late convention,) are disposed to impute to Mr. Mason, or any of his friends, such designs as are attributed to him.

A single remark more in the Report, claims my notice. It is the following. "Most of the young gentlemen who composed the body, were interested only in church music." &c. Now, Sir, was it not the promotion of Church Music, and that alone, that led to the establishment of these conventions, and has not this always been their most important object? Such, most certainly was, and ever should be, the design of such conventions; and that they may long and annually continue, for the same noble object, is my, and I doubt not, your sincere desire.

I humbly trust, that the feelings which led to the Report herein referred to, will soon be forgotten, and that we shall all again unite in one large and harmonious convention, for mutual improvement in the great cause of church music, and its further promotion throughout our whole land.

Most respectfully, Yours,

G. W. LUCAS.

It would take Uranus nearly fifteen years to fall to the Sun, if left to the force of gravity alone.



## LITERARY &amp; SCIENTIFIC.

THE CATALOGUE of the Lane Theological Seminary, Cincinnati, Ohio, contains a fine engraving of the buildings and front grounds. If every Institution in the country when they publish a catalogue, would add an engraving of the kind, a much greater impression would be made on the community in their favor.

Rev. Lyman Beecher, D. D., Rev. Calvin E. Stowe, D. D. and Rev. D. How Allen, A. M. constitute the Faculty. Senior Class, 12. Middle Class, 32. Junior Class, 19. Out of the Regular Course, 3. And one resident licentiate. Total, 67. The course of study is quite complete. The term of 40 weeks, commences the third Wednesday in September. Library, 10,000 Volumes. Reading Room, 21 papers, and 24 Literary and Theological periodicals. Students labor 3 hours a day. No charge for tuition. Rooms furnished and rented for \$5 per annum. Sundry expenses, \$5. Board, 62 1-2 to 90 cts. per week. Fuel and lights, \$8 to \$12 per annum.

Letters to the students or faculty, should be directed to WALNUT HILLS, Ohio.

The distance of the fixed stars cannot be so small as 19,200,000,000,000 of miles. It must have taken the light of some of the stars 1000 years to reach the Earth.

## HARMONY:—CONTINUED.

## DISCORD OF SUSPENSION.

Discords of suspension are formed by continuing one or more notes of a given chord into the next chord, so as by these extraneous notes to delay or *suspend* for a moment one or more notes of this second chord. The suspended notes, however, appear at length, by the diatonic resolution of the extraneous notes into them. EXAMPLE:—



In the above example, at A, we see the simple harmonic phrase; and at B a variation on it, produced by continuing the D of the first chord into the second chord, so as to suspend for a moment the appearance of the C; the resolution then takes place, by the suspending note descending diatonically to the C.

The ninth interval is used to suspend the octave in a common chord, or chord of the sixth; the fourth to suspend the third, in both consonant and dissonant combinations; and the seventh to suspend the sixth.

Chords of suspension can be used only on the accented parts of the bar. The note which forms the suspension can never be doubled; nor can the note which it suspends appear in any of the upper parts. The notes which accompany intervals used as suspensions, are, with these limitations, the same as they would have been if no suspension had taken place.

Chords of suspension are indicated in harmony by the figures 9, 4, 7, 2, singly or combined with others. The following table exhibits most of these combinations, as well as the chord into which they are usually resolved.

## Table of Suspensions.

98,	76,	43,	9 8	9 8	9 8	9 8	7 -
			4 3	6 -	7 6,	7 6,	4 3,
			7 8	7 8			
			4 5	6			
			2 3,	4 5			
				2 3.			

And when the suspension is in the bass, the combinations are

5 6	5 6
2 3,	4 5
	2 3.

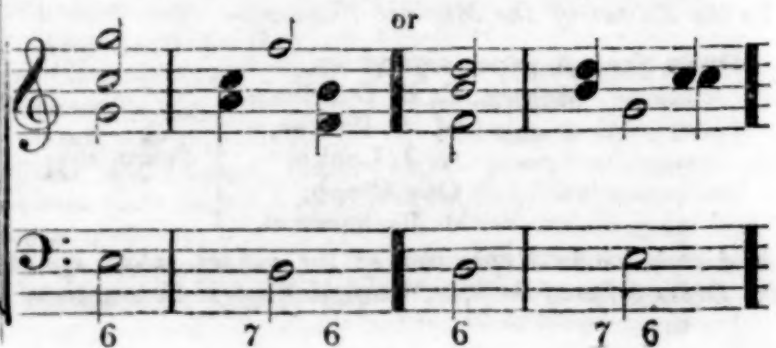
Here the short line drawn after any figure, indicates that the interval remains in the resolving chord.

The following examples will be sufficient to give the student an idea of the nature and use of these chords.

## Suspension in the upper parts.



In the suspension 76, the chord of the seventh should be accompanied by the octave rather than by the fifth: if, however, the latter interval be at any time necessary, it must be exchanged for the third or sixth at the moment the resolution takes place: as,





At\* the suspending intervals ascend, contrary to their general treatment; but the passage is correct, as each note ultimately takes the same progression as if no suspension had been introduced.

## MUSICAL VISITOR.

### Religious Sheet Music.

During the past winter, a variety of sheets, containing tunes and hymns which have been used particularly at Mr. Knapp's meetings, have been issued. Some of the tunes have been badly harmonized, and have already come into disuse. The "Revival Hymns" have taken their place. In the addition which has been made to that book, these tunes have been correctly printed with such alterations of the base as good taste and the rules of harmony required. Another part has also been added.

**PILLAGING from the "Musical Visitor."** In a little book just published by Saxton and Pierce, of this city, of 48 pages, for the use of Sabbath Schools, the compiler has made some selections from the Visitor, for which no credit has been given. Some of the tunes are very pretty, but the book as a whole, is, we think, not well adapted. It contains but a few tunes and hymns and some of them are not suitable for the Sabbath school. As a little singing book of a general character, it is worthy of patronage. We think that it is called the Western Harp.

**"SONGS OF CANAAN."** This is the Title of a little book of music and hymns, which appeared soon after the publication of the "Revival Hymns," from which book the compilers ventured to take several tunes, neither asking permission or giving credit. Such, indeed, is not an honorable course.

The compilers, being quite inexperienced in the business of publishing music, have inserted a large number of their own tunes, and some others, the goodness of which, have never been tested, and which it is feared will never stand a very trying test in various respects. The harmony is generally rather uncouth, and one of the hymns in particular, quite ridiculous. Several of the lines commence—"Is there a - ny - bod - y here," &c. Some of the Melodies have skips and movements, which to us seem quite unnatural, not to say out of taste. If this book was well revised and the harmony corrected, it would be more worthy of patronage. Many of the hymns are truly excellent.

**"REVIVAL MELODIES."** This is the title of another little book of 48 pages, which has followed on in the same track of the "Revival Hymns." This also contains the sheet music lately published, but with the harmony uncorrected, except in one instance, in which the compiler published without permission a tune which had been newly harmonized and printed in the "Revival Hymns." One or two other tunes were taken from the same book in the same way. This is certainly quite wrong. The music and words are so scattered, that the 48 pages contain only about one third as many hymns and a little more than one half as many tunes as the 48 pages, first edition of the "Revival Hymns." The book is also in the square form, which makes it much less handy for use.

It would not be strange, indeed, if those who follow after, should always be left in the rear.

**SOLFEGGIO EXERCISES.** This is a new work, edited by Lowell Mason. It contains a great variety of exercises of the kind and should be owned by every teacher of music, and by all who wish to exercise the voice to the best advantage. Each solfeggio has a piano forte accompaniment, which renders the book still more valuable to those who can play that instrument. Great advantages are now being afforded to those who are desirous of acquiring musical knowledge and skill.

**SINGING during the Revival.** The Preaching has had a great effect in breaking down hard hearts and in leading sinners to the Saviour. But it is also a fact, that the singing of the revival hymns and tunes have produced great effects. Some tune pitched by an individual near the pulpit, and joined in by all the congregation, has been the manner of singing four fifths of the time, at Mr. Knapp's meetings. The tunes and hymns have been of such a character as not only to draw persons to hear, but to deepen conviction and

warm the heart. The labors of Mr. Knapp have been greatly blessed. Such a time for religious feeling, revival and the conversion of sinners, perhaps was never before enjoyed in this city. Mr. Knapp is now preaching in Lowell, where the work of the Lord seems to be equally prosperous.

**TWO OR THREE THINGS to be remembered.**—All Musical papers published in this country before the Visitor, have gone down. Several since this was established. The causes were hinted at in a previous number. The Visitor seems to meet with the approbation of Teachers of Music and the friends of Zion, and should therefore be sustained. The *exceedingly* low price at which it is furnished to most subscribers, renders it necessary that we have a large list. To accomplish this, all must help who have any interest in the subject. The Proprietors have as yet received nothing: the Principal Editor, but a very *small* compensation. We are still determined to go on with the work, since we are almost daily hearing of some good accomplished by its publication.

And now we ask one or two things. *First*, that our subscribers will be patient and not complain if it does not come as regular as the rising sun. *Second*, that they will not say we or I will not take the paper, because some of the numbers have not been received.—All the numbers have been published and sent, unless as it may be an occasional mistake has occurred. This request is most reasonable, *because*, if we can be informed in season we shall send as we have in all cases another package of numbers, and make all mistakes right. It should however be borne in mind, that probably nine tenths of the failures are not chargeable to us. Again the articles and music are almost always original, and will always be new when they do come. Again, we shall keep publishing, (with the blessing of providence) until one volume after another is completed, semimonthly if possible. And the possibility will depend mainly on the readiness of our friends to sustain the paper. It would be one of the easiest things in the world, for the friends of sacred music, to handsomely sustain the Visitor if they would come up to the work. Believing that they will, we doubt not that we shall at some future time be able to enlarge the Visitor, and bring it out in regularity and appearance not a whit behind the best. Some of the best publications in the country commenced in the same way, and if we can do no better, we shall be satisfied to follow in their steps.

OUR SUBSCRIBERS in Franconia, N. H. are not imposed on, and will receive their papers as often as published. They must be a little patient, should the numbers not come out precisely twice each month.

Twenty-four numbers will be furnished for each subscription in all cases. We were fourteen months in publishing the first volume and may be a little longer on the second. During the present volume, however, we have published two extra numbers.

Our Subscribers in Providence and Pawtucket, will hereafter receive their papers directed to the Leader of the choir to which they belong, or to the individual to whom they were ordered to be sent.

We have always sent these papers as they were ordered by the agent, and know not how the miscarriage has occurred.

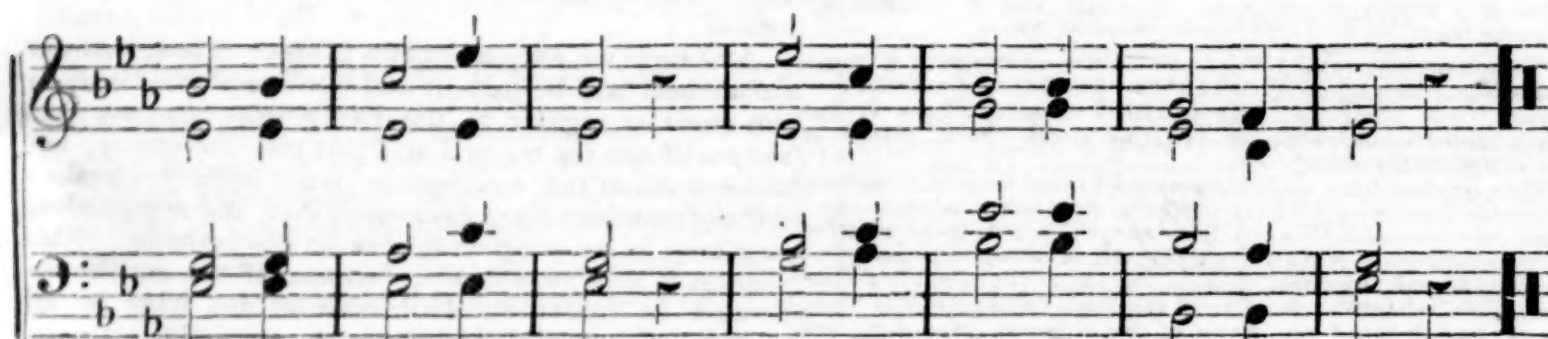
Schröter estimated a mountain upon Venus to be nearly 22 miles in height.

A locomotive, moving without intermission at the rate of 20 miles per hour, would be 512 years in traversing the distance between our Earth and the Sun.

## KEDRON, 7s.

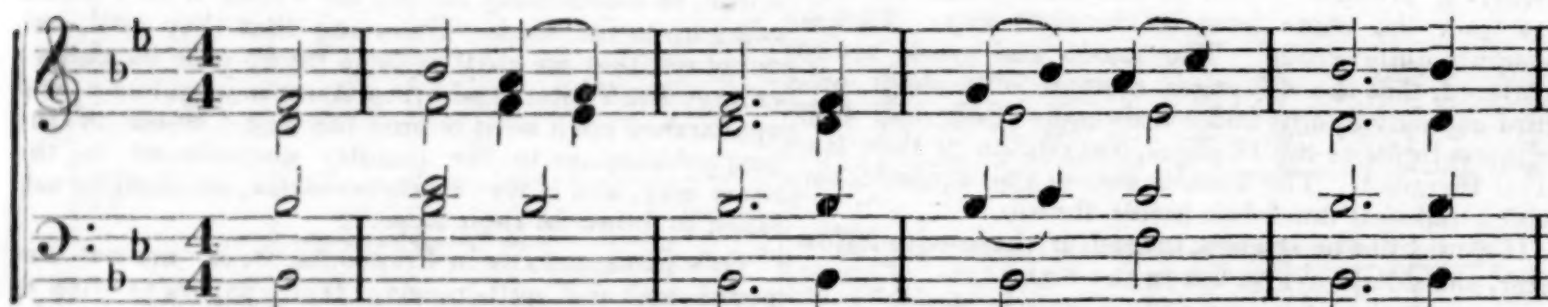


1 'Tis my hap - pi - ness be - low Not to live with - out the cross; But the  
 2 Tri - als must and will be - fall; But—with hum - ble faith to see Love in-  
 3 Go! in Is - rael, sow the seeds Of af - flic - tion, pain, and toil; These spring  
 4 Tri - als make the prom - ise sweet; Tri - als give new life to prayer Tri - als

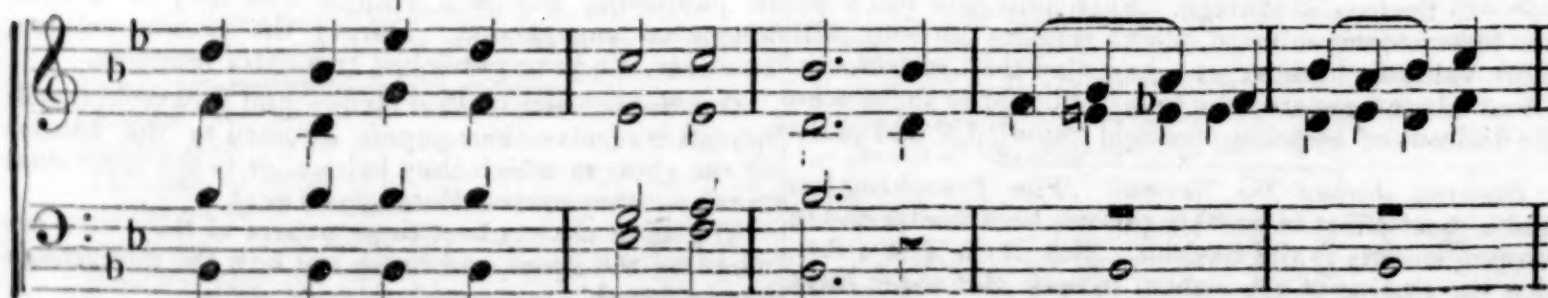


Sa - viour's pow'r to know, Sanc - ti - fy - ing ev' - ry loss:  
 scrib'd up - on them all, This is hap - pi - ness to me.  
 up, and choke the weeds Which would else o'er - spread the soil:  
 bring me to his feet,— Lay me low and keep me there.

## CHARLESTOWN. L. M.



1 Let mor - tal tongues at - - tempt to sing The  
 5 'Twas by thy blood im - - mor - - tal Lamb, Thine  
 6 Re - - joice, ye heavens; let ev' - - ry star Shine



Wars of heaven, when Mi - chael stood Chief gen' - ral of th' e-  
 ar - mies trod the tempt - er down; 'Twas by thy word and  
 with new glo - ries round the sky: Saints, while ye sing the



ter - - nal King, And fought the bat - tles of our God.  
pow'r - - ful name They gain'd the bat - tle and re - nown.  
heav'n - - ly war, Raise your De - liv' - rer s name on high.

## HARVEST SONG.

FURNISHED BY L. MASON.

Autumn winds are sigh - ing, Summer glories dy - ing, Harvest time is  
nigh— Har - vest time is nigh; Cool - er breez - es quiver - ing  
Thro' the pine trees shiver - ing Sweep the troubled sky—Sweep the troubled sky.

2. See the fields all yellow,  
Clusters bright and mellow,  
Gleam on every hill;  
Nectar fills the fountains  
Covers the sunny mountains,  
Runs in every rill.

3. Now the lads are springing,  
Maidens blithe are singing,  
Swells the harvest strain;  
Every field rejoices  
Thousand thankful voices  
Mingle on the plain.

Mercury's rate of motion in its orbit is 30 miles per second, a velocity 200 times greater than that of a cannon ball, when it leaves the mouth of a cannon.

To an inhabitant of Mercury the Sun appears seven times larger than it does to us.

If the degree of heat upon the different planets is in proportion to their distance from the Sun, the average temperature of Mercury will be 333 degrees, or 121 degrees below the freezing point.

Mercury's density is equal to that of lead, being the densest planet in the system. Saturn, the rarest, has very nearly the density of cork.

**PARTICULAR NOTICE**—Arrangements have been made to supply choirs and musical societies, at the Musical Visitor Office, with music books on the lowest cash terms.

All the Publications of the Boston Academy of Music; viz: Oratorio's, Singing books, Glee books, Exercises for schools, Primary Singing books, Anthem books, &c.

Also the Publications of the Handel and Haydn Society, and of the Boston Musical Institute.

Also such other Works, published by private individuals as are deservedly popular. Our list will embrace Vocal Instrumental books.

For these Works, we shall have but one price, so that teachers of music and others at a distance may, with perfect safety, send in cash orders and depend on receiving their books, lower than they would be able to get them elsewhere. We solicit the patronage of all who may see this notice. Direct to H. W. Day, Boston; Post Paid.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

## THE LIBERTINE.

If there is a being on earth who deserves the contempt and loathing pity of every honest mind; who pollutes the very ground on which he treads, (and I care not how high his station, or how low his rank)—it is that *thing*, who, dead to every dictate of honor and humanity, and dead to every solemn obligation which cements society together, regardless of the ties of affection and the preservation of moral purity and innocence, will deliberately work the destruction of female character, and blast her prospects for life; who will enter the social sanctuary, sit at the social board, make one of the same social circle around the domestic hearth, and for the gratification of his debased and beastly nature, arrest the current of social happiness, and in its stead, place the flowing tears of anguish, misery and disgrace. We know not in what rank to station such a monster; the midnight robber appears lovely by his side; the assassin is honorable compared to him; the wild untutored savage would shrink from his touch. In fact, a more despicable being enters not into the conception of the human mind; he should be avoided as the damning excrescence of morality, a monster whose breath is poison and whose grasp is death.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, June 9.

Messrs. Gales & Seaton: I send the following as an Elegy and Epitaph for the infant found dead in the northern suburbs of this city, as noticed in your paper of this date:—

In lasting peace I rest my head,  
From cruel parents free,  
No father mourns his offspring dead,  
No mother weeps for me.

No anxious cares nor infant cries  
Awake their strange repose,  
But I shall meet them with surprise,  
And all their guilt expose.

Disowned on earth, to God I go,  
Commissioned to reveal  
What crimes disgrace the world below,  
And who those crimes conceal.

A body that weighs one pound upon the Earth would weigh twenty-seven and a half pounds if transported to the Sun; and an ordinary sized man would there weigh four thousand pounds.

## Deplorable.

We learn, says Zion's Herald, from an exchange paper, that Bishop Smith, superintendent of Public Schools in Kentucky, stated in an address that of the 140,000 children of the proper age to go to school, only about 32,000 are receiving education! He further states, that it costs about as much to educate the 32,000 under the present system, as it would to educate the whole 140,000 under the Common School system!

In one of the Circuit Courts the Judge ascertained that not one of fifteen persons summoned as grand jurors could read or write his own name! In another county, in a public assembly of about fifty persons, not one could be found capable of reading and attesting an instrument of writing!

## VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL.

**A MUSICAL MOUSE.**—One evening, as some officers on board a British man-of-war were seated round the fire, one of them began to play a plaintive air on a violin. He had scarcely played ten minutes, when a mouse, apparently frantic, made its appearance in the centre of the floor. The strange gestures of the little animal strongly excited the attention of the officers, who, with one consent, resolved to let it continue its singular actions unmolested. Its exertions now appeared to be greater every moment; it shook its head, leaped about the table, and exhibited signs of the most exstatic delight. It was observed, that in proportion to the gradation of the tones to the soft point, the feelings of the animal appeared to be increased. After performing actions, which so diminutive an animal would seem incapable of, the little creature, to the astonishment of the spectators, suddenly ceased to move, fell down, and expired, without any symptoms of pain.

## TESTIMONY OF MR. WYSE, A MEMBER OF THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT, TO THE VALUE OF MUSIC.

"Music," says this writer, "even the most elementary, not only does not form an essential part of education in this country, but the idea of introducing it is not even dreamt of. It is urged that it would be fruitless to attempt it, because the people are essentially anti-musical. But may they not be anti-musical because it has not been attempted? The people roar and scream, because they have heard nothing but roaring and screaming, no Music from their childhood. Is harmony not to be taught? is it not to be extended? is not a taste to be generated? Taste is the habit of good things—"je ne suis pas la rose, mais j'ai vecu avec elle"—it is to be caught. But the inoculation must somewhere begin. It is this apathy about beginning that is censurable, not the difficulty of propagating when it has once appeared. No effort is made in any of our schools, and then we complain that there is no music among scholars. It would be just as reasonable to exclude grammar and then complain that we had no grammarians." With these sentiments your Committee heartily concur. Let us then show this apathy no longer. Let us BEGIN. Prussia may grant instruction to her people as a boon of royal condescension. The people of America demand it as their right. Let us rise to the full dignity and elevation of this theme. We are legislating not about stocks or stones, or gross material objects, but about sentient things, having that in them which, while we are legislating, grows, and still will grow when time shall be no more. From this place first went out the great principle, that the property of all should be taxed for the education of all. From this place, also, may the example, in this country, first go forth, of that education rendered more complete, by the introduction by Public authority, of vocal music into our system of popular instruction. "The true grandeur of a people," says Cousin, "does not consist in borrowing nothing from others, but in borrowing from all whatever is good, and in perfecting whatever it touches." Rome grew to greatness, by adopting whatever she found useful among the nations whom she conquered. The true policy of the American legislator on the subject of education is, to gather whatever of good, or bright, or fair, can be found from all countries and all times, and wield the whole for the building up and adorning of the free institutions of our own country.—*Boston School Committees' Report on the subject of Music.*